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Volume III, Number 3, Fall/Winter 1992

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# MacNeil's Notes

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Journal of the  
**Standing Liberty Quarter Collectors Society**

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## **MacNeil's Notes**

The official publication of the Standing Liberty Quarter Collectors Society, a nonprofit organization dedicated to bringing together and increasing the knowledge of people interested in Standing Liberty quarters.

Dues for the SLQCS are \$10.00 per year and include a subscription to *MacNeil's Notes*. The SLQCS is a member of the American Numismatic Association (membership number C-149211) and the Florida United Numismatists (membership number 12360).

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## President's message

Keith Saunders



We hope it's been a good year for you, your family, and your hobby. The end of the year also means it's time for you to renew your membership for 1993. Please send \$10 to the Treasurer at the Society's post office box (see masthead). Please put your membership number on your check.

I hope that all our members, both new and old, will take the time to write an article or a letter on any aspect of SLQs which is of particular interest or concern to you. We'd like more member input in the Journal.

We plan to have an SLQCS meeting at the Florida United Numismatics (FUN) Show in January. See the "Loose Change" section for details. There will be a business meeting, election of officers, and a presentation from Jay Cline.

Anyone who is considering a Hawaiian vacation should combine it, as I did in November, with the Hawaii State Numismatic Association show — a really super event. The hospitality of the show staff, especially Mr. Kendrick and Mr. Hunt, and the Hawaiian people is unsurpassed. A good number of tables were in evidence, and along with the SLQs, I really enjoyed browsing through a lot of Hawaiian memorabilia: tokens, postcards, medals, stamps, etc.

I sincerely wish all of you happy holidays and a great 1993! *KS*

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# A new counterfeit: 1927 Standing Liberty quarter die set-up piece

Rich Schemmer

**W**hen I received a die set-up piece of a Standing Liberty quarter last August to examine and possibly purchase, I had high expectations. Besides being an error coin dealer and the current president of the National Error Coin Club (CONECA), I collect Standing Liberty quarters and die set-up pieces. Naturally such a hard-to-find specimen interested me. But after studying the piece for several moments, my instincts took over and I became skeptical. It just didn't look right!

Why?

First, a brief explanation of just what a die set-up piece is. It is a blank planchet of the actual coin that the press operator places between the dies to test the spacing of the dies and their striking pressure. This process brings up the best possible relief of the designed dies to produce a quality strike and ensure the safety of the dies. Anyone who has worked with machinery such as wood lathes, radial-arm saws, or milling machines knows that you never start a

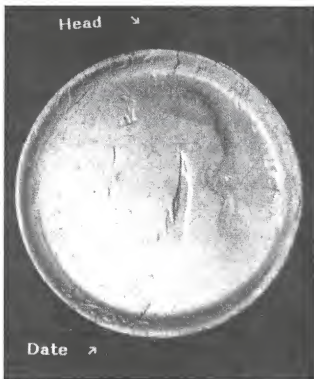


Photo 1. The die set-up piece as received.

cut at full depth. Rather you start off with a light cut and work up to the desired strike or depth. To do otherwise could damage the tool bit or workpiece, and expose the operator to injury. The same principle applies to striking a planchet by coining dies on a press. If proper spacing is not set, the dies could clash (strike each other) if the press malfunctions and fails to place a planchet between the dies. Clashing can severely damage the dies.

So, a die set-up piece is a lightly struck coin that the press operator uses as a test piece. This die set-up piece will show little or no reeding on the edge. The reason being that not enough pressure was exerted by the dies to cause the metal to flow completely into the collar to receive the reeding. On reeded coins the collar is considered the third die. Sound confusing? Well, if the obverse is the first die and the reverse is the second die, then the collar is the third die that impresses the reeded pattern on the edge of a coin.

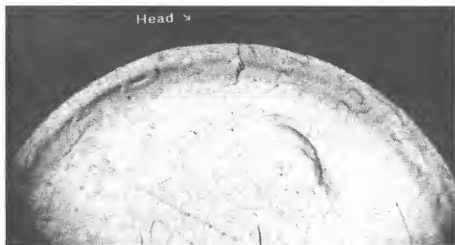
I know that word "collar" may be a new word to some of you, so let's explain it. The collar is a doughnut-shaped piece of metal that is placed between the obverse and reverse dies. As the planchet is fed between these dies it is placed into the collar (in the center hole of the collar — picture a doughnut). Once the planchet is in the collar it is ready to be struck by the dies. As the dies strike this planchet the metal flows outward expanding the planchet to the diameter of the collar. Metal flow from the striking pressure also creates the luster of the coin. The collar keeps the coin to the proper diameter. Once again, it will also produce the reeding on reeded-edged coins.

### **Now let's examine this new counterfeit.**

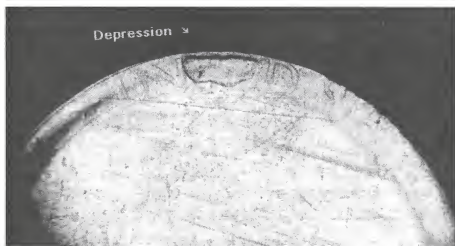
There are only two or three known die set-up pieces for the Standing Liberty quarter series. The Mint, no doubt, is as cautious about the disappearance of these pieces as they are of finished coins. Obviously die set-up pieces are extremely rare, quite expensive, and difficult to come by. This creates an attractive opportunity for a counterfeiter to try to cash in.

First, note the design on this quarter;

Note how, in Photo 2, the "head" of Liberty and some of the letters actually go off the edge of the planchet, while on Photo 1 the date (1927) is at the extreme bottom of the planchet. The planchet wasn't large enough to receive the full design of the dies.



**Photo 2.** Liberty's head and some of the letters go off the planchet.



**Photo 3.** Depression on the reverse.

In Photo 3, note the depression on the reverse between the letters. This was most likely caused by the "casting" (or other cheap and shoddy fabrication method) of this counterfeit die. The depression we see was caused by a raised area (lump) on the die's surface.

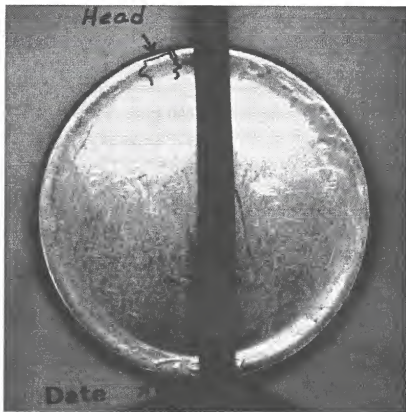


Photo 4. The head and date of the counterfeit die set-up piece are misaligned because of poor workmanship on the counterfeit die.

In Photo 4, we see an alignment fault in the design of the counterfeit Liberty die.

Notice on the real Standing Liberty quarter in Photo 5, we can draw a straight line from the date to the head of Liberty. That's the way it should be. On the counterfeit, notice how the head is to the left of the straight line that is aligned with the date — more evidence of poor workmanship on the counterfeit die.

Finally, when I weighed the coin it weighed too much: 6.50 grams versus 6.25 grams. A specific gravity test showed the planchet **not** to be 90 percent silver, but rather 75-80 percent silver. It was probably struck on a Canadian quarter planchet.





Photo 5. On a legitimate Standing Liberty quarter, a line through the middle of the date at the bottom, goes through the middle of the head.

So there we have it! A confirmed counterfeit. **All** the tests proved it bad.

I thought it very important to bring this most recently surfaced counterfeit to the attention of my fellow members of the Standing Liberty Quarter Collectors Society. I have no idea how many more, if any, are out there, but why would a greedy thief only make one?

In a future article I'll discuss some errors in Standing Liberty quarters. ♪



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# Investment potential of extremely fine Standing Liberty quarters

John Garhammer

**N**umismatic publications and dealers' advertisements often contain information about the investment potential of coins. The uncirculated coin market gets most of the attention and seems to have the greatest fluctuations, to say nothing about changes in grading standards. My interest lies in top quality XF-AU Standing Liberty quarters. To evaluate what investment potential these coins may have, I've looked back over 30 years of *Red Book* values for XF Standing Liberty quarters. Note that this type of analysis is all but impossible with uncirculated coins since grading scales of MS60-70 are a fairly recent development. What I found was interesting to me and may be to you as well; thus, I've put this article together to share the insights. First, a brief description of how I became interested in Standing Liberty quarters.

## Reminiscing

My father was a bus driver back in the days when bus drivers handled real money — coins, that is. I don't remember how I started, but by the age of about twelve I was looking through Dad's coins every day when he came home from work. This was the early 1960s, when you could still find a few Standing Liberty quarters in circulation — mostly 1925-30-P with an occasional mint mark. I saved all varieties of coins from quarters to pennies. I could not afford halves, let alone silver dollars. Washington quarters were my main focus since it was possible to assemble a complete collection from circulation, although over the years Dad and I found only a few 1932-D or S quarters.

I was, however, most interested in Standing Liberty quarters, but realized that there was no hope of finding more than about a third of the series in circulation. Since I barely had the money to save what I wanted from circulation "finds," I couldn't buy many coins. Nevertheless, mostly via my home town coin club and a local dealer, I did buy, sell, and trade some coins. I decided to try to assemble as complete as possible a Standing Liberty quarter

collection. I had found about ten different dates/mints (G to F grade) from circulation, and bought almost as many, mostly for two to three dollars. Thus, I assembled about half a complete set. My prized Standing Liberty quarter was a 1926-P AU full head, which I bought (as UNC) on June 26, 1964. I had no idea what a full head was back then, but asked my local dealer to sell me "one real nice Standing Liberty quarter, with all the detail." It cost me five dollars, and is the only coin from my original Standing Liberty quarter book that resides in my current collection #1!

Then came college, etc., etc. For over twenty years my coins sat and waited. In October 1986 I saw an ad for the Long Beach Coin & Stamp Exposition. Since I lived nearby, I decided to attend and happened to walk by J. Cline's table. That was it! I spent over \$100 at that show on Standing Liberty quarters — a lot of money for someone who last paid five dollars for an almost UNC Standing Liberty quarter! Since then I've been trying to upgrade my #1 set to a strong XF-AU collection.

### **Analysis of value trends**

Figure 1 shows the *Red Book* value progression from 1960 to 1993 for the most common (1925-30-P) XF Standing Liberty quarters. A fairly steady price increase is evident from 1960 until the early '80s. This is followed by a flat decade with a small increase evident in the 1993 values. Since the *Red Book* value data is assembled more than a year before the cover date, the 1993 increase is likely a reflection of the 1989-90 surge in the coin market, and not representative of the current (Fall 1992) market. The data of Figure 1 indicate that an investment made in these inexpensive, common-date Standing Liberty quarters in the early 1960s would have increased about six fold by today's values. Not a great growth record, but comparable to a savings account yielding 8% interest compounded quarterly, which would require almost 23 years to result in the same six-fold increase. In addition to the value increase, however, one should consider the pleasures involved with coin collecting and the lack of yearly income taxes!

Figure 2 shows the *Red Book* value progression from 1960 to 1993 for the key Standing Liberty quarters. The 1927-S values were stable for about 20 years, prior to the 1980 coin market surge. That surge resulted in a five-fold increase in value in a two-

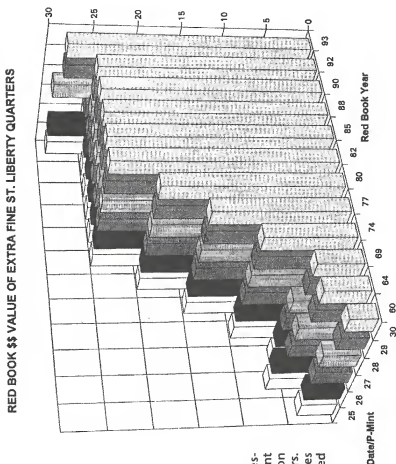



Figure 1. Value progression from 1960 to present for the five most common Standing Liberty quarters. Values show two decades of steady growth followed by a flat decade.

year period. In the last decade the 1927-S values receded slightly and then recovered ground to register a new high in the most recent *Red Book* issue. The almost twelve-fold value increase since 1960, and six- to seven-fold increase since 1980, would be acceptable to most investors.

Both the 1916 and 1918/7-S quarters made steady value increases from 1960 to 1980, with a four- to five-fold gain. As with the 1927-S, these coins made large advances during the 1980 market surge, increasing in value by a factor of three to four in two years. As is obvious, those who invested in the late '70s were happy people in the early '80s! Prices receded during the '80s, but advanced again toward their record highs by the early '90s. Overall, these two key coins increased in value nearly 15 fold from 1960 to 1993. What's that rule? Invest in truly rare coins in the highest grade you can afford!

The data presented above were assembled for my own interest and are offered for your inspection. The opinions given are mine alone and I am but a part-time collector. Any comments would be welcomed through the letters to the editor section of *MacNeil's Notes*.

I'm working on a second part to this article. In it I will discuss the semikey Standing Liberty quarters (1919-D & -S, 1921, and 1923-S) plus a few others that seem to have had an unusual value record over the years. I'll also include a performance comparison with the key Washington quarter, the 1932-D. 

RED BOOK \$\$ VALUE OF EXTRA FINE ST. LIBERTY QUARTERS

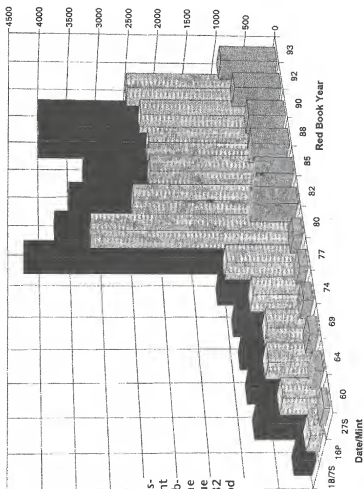


Figure 2. Value progression from 1960 to present for three key Standing Liberty quarters. Note the impressive jump in value between 1980 and 1982 and the subsequent period of adjustment.

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*The following article is reproduced verbatim from the January 1917 issue of "The Numismatist."*

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## The new half and quarter dollar

**A**lthough the new half dollar and quarter dollar have not been placed in circulation up to the time this is written, they may be issued by or shortly after the first of the year. The annual report of the Director of the Mint, however, contains illustrations of these coins, as well as the dime and McKinley Memorial Gold Dollar, and those who have seen the report may form their opinions of the new types. Specimens of the new coins have been on exhibition at the American Numismatic Society in New York for several days past through the courtesy of the Treasury officials.

In our opinion the new designs form the most attractive set of silver coins ever issued by this or any other Government. On the obverse of the half dollar there is the same treatment of the lettering that Mr. Weinman gave to the dime. "The design of the half dollar," to quote from the Director's report, "bears a full-length figure of Liberty, the folds of the Stars and Stripes flying to the breeze as a background, progressing in full stride toward the dawn of a new day, carrying branches of laurel and oak, symbolical of civil and military glory. The hand of the figure is outstretched in bestowal of the spirit of liberty. The reverse of the half dollar shows an eagle perched high upon a mountain crag, his wings unfolded, fearless in spirit and conscious of his power. Springing from a rift in the rock is a sapling of mountain pine, symbolical of America."

At last we have on our coins the great American eagle in a natural, lifelike form. As represented on the half dollar he is, as the small boy would say, "Some bird," and his size and proportions are in keeping with the greatness and power of the country.

The quarter dollar, designed by Mr. Hermon A. MacNeil, is described in the report as "intended to typify in a measure the awakening interest of the country to its own protection. In the new design Liberty is shown as a full-length figure, front view, with head turned toward the left, stepping forward to the gate-



way of the country, and on the wall are inscribed the words, 'In God We Trust,' which words also appear on the new half dollar mentioned above. The left arm of the figure of Liberty is upraised, bearing the shield in the attitude of protection from which the covering is being drawn. The right hand bears the olive branch of peace. On the field above the head is inscribed the word 'Liberty,' and on the step under her feet, '1916.' The reverse of this coin necessitates by law a representation of the American eagle, and is here shown in full flight, with wings extended, sweeping across the coin. Inscription, 'United States of America' and 'E Pluribus Unum' and 'Quarter Dollar' below.



**The New Quarter Dollar. Designed by Hermon A. MacNeil.**

Connecting the lettering on outer circle are thirteen stars."

The obverse of the quarter dollar is strikingly beautiful. The eagle on the reverse seems small and less majestic than that on the half dollar, but the proportions and arrangement of the lettering are excellent.

While Mr. MacNeil has placed the thirteen stars on both sides of the quarter dollar, the half dollar is without stars except those in the field of the flag about the figure of Liberty. The dime is entirely without stars, as was the type just abandoned.

Brief comments from our readers on the new designs for the half and quarter dollar are invited for the February issue. ♫

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## Loose change

### **WOW! Cline's book free to SLQCS members**

For a limited time, J. H. Cline, author of *Standing Liberty Quarters*, is giving away the revised (1986) edition of the softbound copy of his book **only to SLQCS members** for postage, \$1.50. Order copies directly from him at P.O. Box 68, Palm Harbor, FL 34682. Please include a photocopy of your membership card.

*Editor's note: This deal alone is worth your dues! Great book — a must for any collector. Authoritative, informative, insightful — photos, illustrations, documents, 231 pages.*

### **Have FUN in Orlando in January**

An SLQCS meeting will be held in conjunction with the FUN Show in Orlando, January 7-10. The meeting will be at the Orange County Convention/Civic Center on Saturday, Jan. 9, at 11:00 am. Our speaker will be Mr. J. H. Cline, whose topic will be "MacNeil Memorabilia and Medals."

### **Make a run for it**

Are you willing to serve as an officer of SLQCS in 1993? If you are, please write us (*quickly, Ed.*) at the Albuquerque P.O. box giving us some information about yourself. The election of officers will be held at the FUN Show meeting on January 9.

### **Want Keith to run an errand for you?**

Keith Saunders, along with David Schweitz, will have a table, Number 638 named Standing Quarter Collectors, at the Orlando FUN show. He invites all to visit. Also, if you're not going and you'd like Keith to scout out some coins for you, he'd be glad to try. He can be reached during the convention through the FUN message center at (407) 345-9624 or 9625.

### **Need high-quality photos of your collection?**

#### **For your MacNeil's Notes article?**

Tom Mulvaney, who took many of the high-quality, high-magnification photographs in the special summer issue, has offered his services to all SLQCS members. Contact Tom at P.O. Box 24116, Lexington, KY 40524.

### **Dues are due**

Dues for 1993 are due. The \$10 annual fee includes your subscription to *MacNeil's Notes*. For your convenience, we have bundled an invoice for 1993 dues and an addressed return envelope. We'll continue to print an application blank on the inside back cover for new members. Please join us again next year and recruit a couple friends.

### **Regional VP reports in**

George Hayes is our Regional vice president for Florida. He attended the Lakeland Collectorama in Lakeland in October and writes that it was an "OK" show. Although he saw no Standing Liberty quarters in 63 or 64, there were some 65s and 66s.

### **Keith Saunders' report on Long Beach Show**

The Long Beach show in October was more active than I expected, especially considering the economic conditions.

Now is definitely the time price-wise to put together a set of nonfull-head slabbed SLQs. Availability is good for all except some of the tougher dates and even they can be found with some persistence. Slabbed full heads are a different story. The most common dates are available in most grades, but even anything approaching semikey dates are quite a bit tougher to find and usually bring a more realistic price.

### **SLQCS, ANA, and FUN**

Note that SLQCS holds memberships in ANA and FUN. Benefits available to our members include access and loan privileges at their libraries, and special rates for seminars and publications.

### **Collecting back issues?**

Back issues of *MacNeil's Notes* are available at \$3.50 each, or \$10 for a one-year set, from the SLQCS, P.O. Box 14762, Albuquerque, NM 87191-4762. Four issues were published in 1990 and three in 1991 and 1992. We are out of the inaugural issue, Vol. 1, No. 1; and must fill orders for it on photocopy. Prices for originals are no doubt climbing.

### **Discounts on fact sheets**

From the National Collector's Laboratories we have arranged

member discounts for the following publications: *Genuine Characteristics Report of the 1916 Type I Quarter*, *Genuine Characteristics Report of the Overdate Quarter*, and *Counterfeit Analysis Report of the 1917 Type I Quarter*. The Society is offering a set of these three to members at a postpaid price of \$4.00 (regularly \$5.00). Make check payable to SLQCS and mail to P.O. Box 14762, Albuquerque, NM 87191-4762.

**Where do those prices come from, anyway?**

*The following are excerpts from a letter, dated October 9, that Keith received from Robert Korber of "the Coin Dealer Newsletter."*

Thank you for your letter regarding the pricing of Standing Liberty quarters. We really appreciate the concern — and frankly, depend upon such input in our pricing decisions. If you are looking for a specific reason for the latest drop in Bid for the 1918-S in PCGS65FH, I'm afraid that I cannot provide one. In 80% of the cases of minus signs, there is a specific reason; the other 20% of declines are market adjustments.

The Bluesheet is a guide to sight-unseen values for certified coins, and the Greysheet a guide to sight-seen values for both certified and raw (properly graded) coins. This should make the Greysheet always higher. However, activity in the certified market, especially now as it moves towards sight-seen, will impact the Greysheet. Over the past year, the quantity of sight-unseen bids on certified coins have dropped substantially, especially on rarer coins and specialty series like SLQs. Absent solid bids, we make market appraisals taking into account specific bids, auction results, asks and sells, and general market conditions.

Over the years, this approach to analysis has provided the market with prices as accurate as current market information and condition allow. The key to its success is the feedback we receive from dealers and specialists such as yourself. You will probably know about more private trades of rare SLQs; if you would drop us a line about them, we would be pleased to examine such information. Of course, all input is carefully scrutinized (especially on low-pop issues). Was this a legitimate trade? Did it occur in a public arena? Was the dealer paying a retail price on behalf of a client? Have any recent sales indicated a lower or higher value? It makes life interesting.

---

## Bylaws for the SLQCS

1. Promotes the sharing and writing of information on Standing Liberty quarters to an organization of individuals who are interested in increasing their knowledge of the series. For Society purposes, Standing Liberty quarters are defined as U.S. coins designed by Hermon A. MacNeil and dated between 1916 and 1930 (inclusive);
2. Gives Standing Liberty quarter collectors an opportunity to contact other collectors with similar numismatic interest;
3. Can promote consistent grading standards among collectors, dealers, Society members and nonmembers alike;
4. Provides members a means to sell their Standing Liberty quarters to other members, in an effort to complete or upgrade their collection;
5. Offers benefits to all collectors of Standing Liberty quarters, whether they collect AG through MS65+ or in between;
6. Gives its members an opportunity to express their opinions regarding all aspects of the Society;
7. Is a not-for-profit organization in all aspects, dedicated solely to the benefit of its members and those who assist the Society in advancing its purposes.

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## Treasurer's report

The following is a summary of the Society's financial transactions for the period indicated.

Balance as of 7/15/92  
\$2649.82

### Income

1992 Dues	\$170.00
Journal Sales, Back Issues	98.50
Fact Sheet Sales	8.00
Savings Account Interest	17.27
Donations (Thanks!)	20.00
1993 Dues	30.00
	<hr/>
	\$343.77

### Expenses

Summer Journal: Printing, Editing	\$534.02
Postage	82.31
Office Supplies	35.41
	<hr/>
	\$651.74

Balance Forward as of 11/15/92  
\$2341.85

JOSEPH P. ABBIN,  
Treasurer

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## Letters, we get letters

Several months ago you sent me a copy of your Society's Journal in response to my request. Let me say that I was quite impressed with the professional layout and production of your Journal. I will in future recommend it to anyone whose collecting interests lean toward Standing Liberty quarters.

*David W. Lange  
San Francisco, Calif.*

I must say that all of you involved in the Journal need a big pat on the back. The latest issue (Summer '92) is terrific.

I would like to see two or three member's coins highlighted in each edition. Eventually, we would all have a high-grade set, even if only in pictures.

Your 1924-P and 1924-S articles are very good. I have a guess as to what happened to ole skinny knee. My coins that have a serious die clash show a pronounced "E" just to our left of Miss Liberty's knee. It is quite possible that a mint employee noticed this and did some severe polishing in that area of the die. From the pictures in the Journal it appears that her leg is just as "fat" above the knee (page 13) as the

"normal" version shown on page 12. Removing the "E" caused Miss Liberty to lose part of her knee.

*George Hayes  
Lakeland, Florida*

Good luck on the Archives search about the change in 1917 which girded Miss Liberty in medieval chain mail. As any member of the Society for Creative Anachronism could tell you, to avoid badly bruised and bloodily pinched skin, chain mail must be worn over layers and layers of heavy cloth and leather; a normal-sized coat of mail would weigh nearly 50 pounds. Women did not wear it — even female warriors, such as Jeanne d'Arc (a.k.a. Joan of Arc) probably didn't.

Regarding the full-head articles in the Summer issue; however one chooses to define a full-head quarter of Type Ia (1916), Ib (1917), II (1917-24) or III (1925-30), it is obvious that, for reasons of price, the definitions have been unofficially shifted downward. I have seen so-called full heads of Types II and III that I would not have called even  $\frac{2}{3}$  full, and the coin actually sold. If

the 1917-D (Ib) full-head illustration in Joe Abbin's article deserves that description, how can the 1916 (Ia) on the facing page? Similarly, if the 1925 (III) qualifies as full head, how can the 1917-D (II) oppose it? Note the weak chain mail. It's probably unsafe to use AU-58s to judge full-head status. (The photo of Ken Keppley's 1927-S doesn't permit certainty — lighting angle is a problem.)

Incidentally, these four illustrations demonstrate that the obverses were remodeled, probably by Morgan; the 1925 possibly with the aid of J. R. Sinnock. Note that the curved contours of the cap differ on 1917 (Ib) from 1916 (Ia); the hair is coarser; the bar ornament above the head is much shorter; the adjacent pair of dots farther apart. On the Type II, there is no cap; three leaves were added; the bar ornament is much longer and narrower; the adjacent pair of dots are now rectangular, almost square; and on the Type III, the profile differs; the bar ornament is short and its left end rounded; the adjacent pair of dots are taller, narrower rectangles, those to the right (nearly above the head) are spaced farther apart. These configurations of bars and dots can be used to tell a 1916 with a

worn-off date from a 1917 (Ib)!

Not simplicity of eagle design but distribution of relief details will explain better striking of reverse. The eagle's breast is often not well struck even on full-head coins because this relief detail is directly opposite the obverse relief detail of chain mail and shield.

Probably the most common SLQ "variety" of potential interest to most error collectors is heavily clashed dies. Look for traces of wings in the recessed area near knees; look for parts of the Latin motto below.

Walter Breen  
Los Angeles, Calif.

**W**anted to say how much I am enjoying our Summer 1992 issue of the *MacNeil's Notes*. The glossy photos are especially nice and almost make up for the decrease in frequency from every third month to every fourth month.

Would it be feasible to run a mini-photograph article or issue, focusing especially on the head, shield, folds of the gown, and date/mintmark on the obverse, and feather detail of the eagle on the reverse? If member examples are not available, maybe borrowed reprints from the National Collectors' Clearinghouse could be



permitted.

Also, any info or updates as to both PCGS's or NGC's population reports of slabbed SLQs, XF-40 or above? If we get low on ideas, we might try talking about issues which impact on various denominations, e.g. the mining, refining and delivery of silver during the 1916-1930 era.

I think reporting on known sales of top-grade, better date, or error quarters that changed hands via the major auction houses (Bowers & Merena, Rarcoa, Stacks, Heritage, etc.) would be well received.

Of course, suggesting ideas is easy and doing the actual work is another matter. To wit, I thank you for whatever you can put to use from my suggestions.

*Charles K. Miller  
Philadelphia, Penna.*

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## Advertisements

There is no charge for classified advertisements from collector-members up to a maximum of 40 words.

### Dealer advertising rates

	<u>One issue</u>	<u>Four issues</u>
Full page	\$40	\$135
Half page	25	85
Quarter page	15	50

Copy changes are permitted with each issue if camera-ready copy is provided. Deadlines for advertisements for the Spring, Summer, and Fall/Winter issues of *MacNeil's Notes* are March 1, July 1, and November 1, respectively.

## Classified ads

### For Sale

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS, reference books; Cline, 1976, 135 pp., pl., ill., S.C. \$7 UPS, \$8 USPO. Send \$1 (refundable) for full book list. Henry Bergos, 637 5th Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11215.

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS for less. Buy, sell, or trade. Full heads and normal strikes. Many dates and grades are available. John Fox, Box 232, St. Simon's Island, GA 31522. (912) 265-1052, 10-3 pm Eastern, seven days per week.

1923 AU55, FULL HEAD (hard to find for this date) nice luster, just a touch of champagne toning, \$150; 1921 MS63, nice luster, very light golden toning, fair head detail, \$495. Trades considered. Send SASE for list of others. SLQ (copies) made to fool early slot machines, \$3.50 each with SASE. Joe Abbin, 11716 Tivoli NE, Albuquerque, NM 87111, (505) 296-7678.

A LARGE SELECTION of SLQs covering a wide range of dates and grades are available. Please write for my current list. Joseph Quartell, P.O. Box 302, Maxwell, NM 87728.

### Wanted

FULL HEAD STANDING LIBERTY quarters in AU55 or better for the following years/mm: 1926-D, 1926-S. Joe Abbin, 11716 Tivoli NE, Albuquerque, NM 87111 (505) 296-7678.

SLQ ERRORS, especially Brokages and Wrong-Planchet Strikes. Leave a PRIVATE message to SysOp, Numis-Net, (301) 498-8205, 300/1200/2400 Baud, 24 hours, or write to: LDM, Box 5100, Laurel Centre Station, Laurel, MD 20726. Thanks!

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTER COLLECTORS SOCIETY — MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Check the description that applies to you: \_\_\_\_\_ Collector \_\_\_\_\_ Dealer

My collection  
interests: \_\_\_\_\_

My name and address \_\_\_\_\_ may/\_\_\_\_\_ may not be made available to other society members.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

SEND THIS FORM with your check (\$10 per calendar year) to: SLQCS

P.O. Box 14762

Albuquerque, NM 87191-4762

